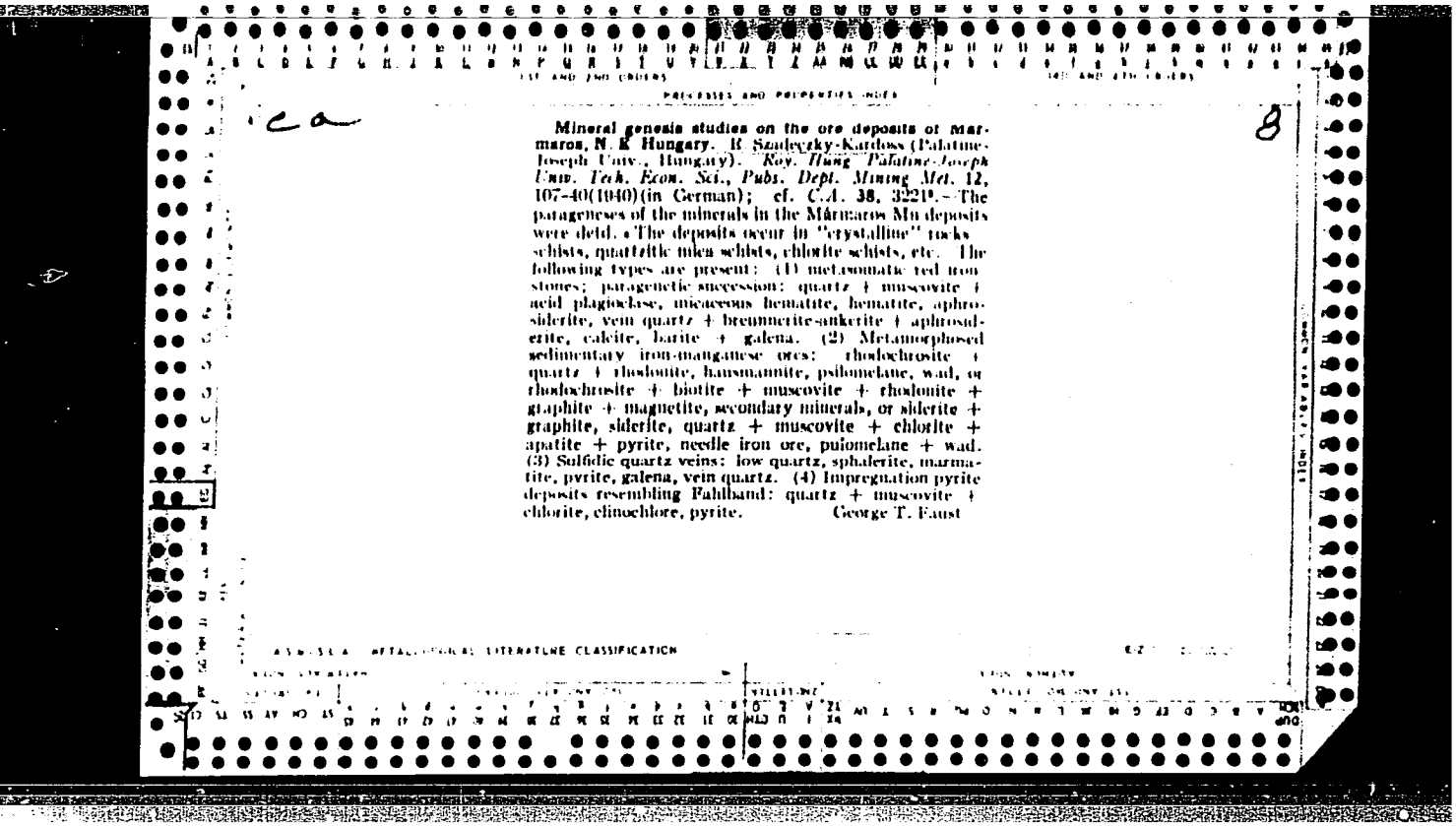
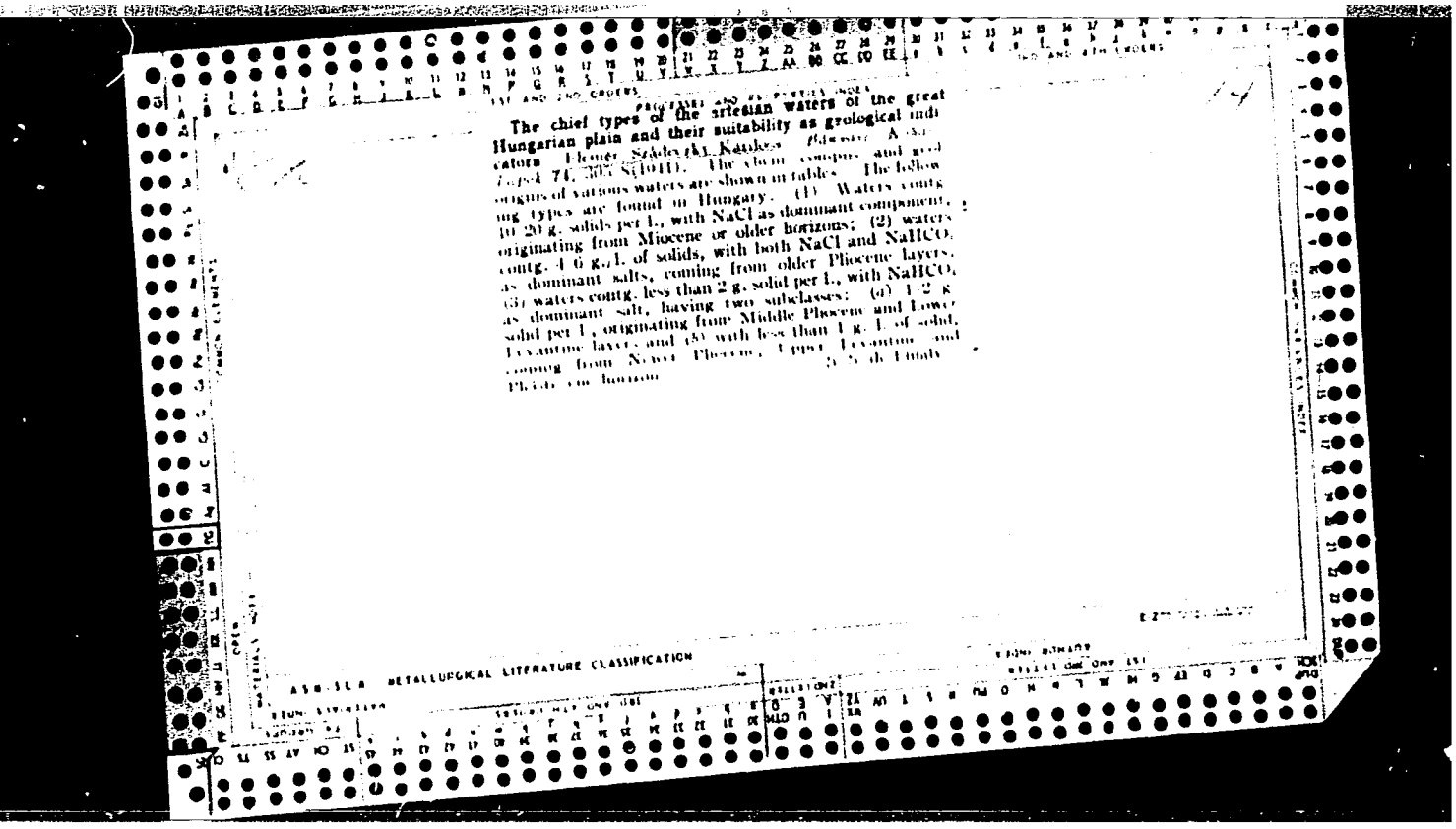
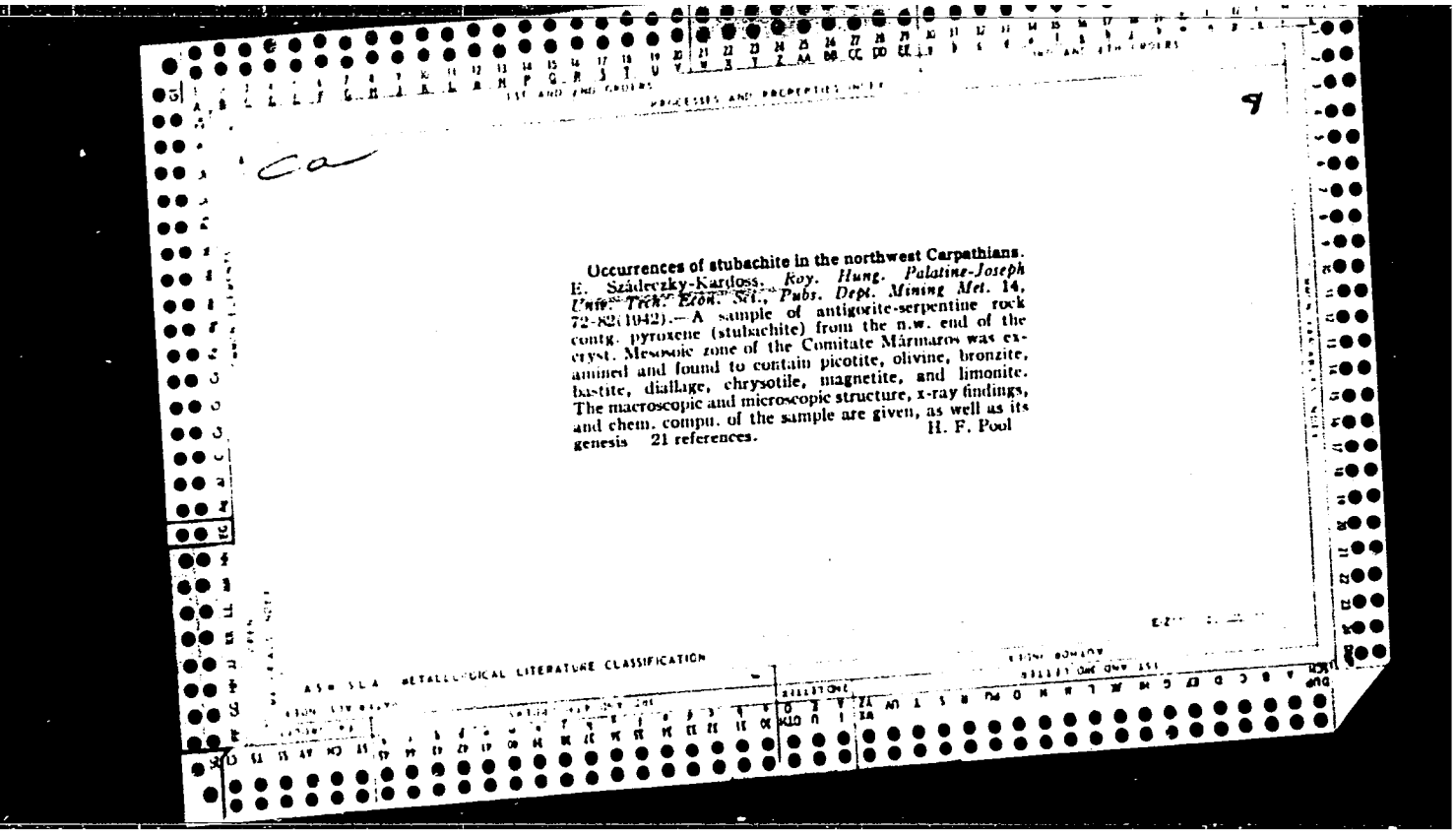


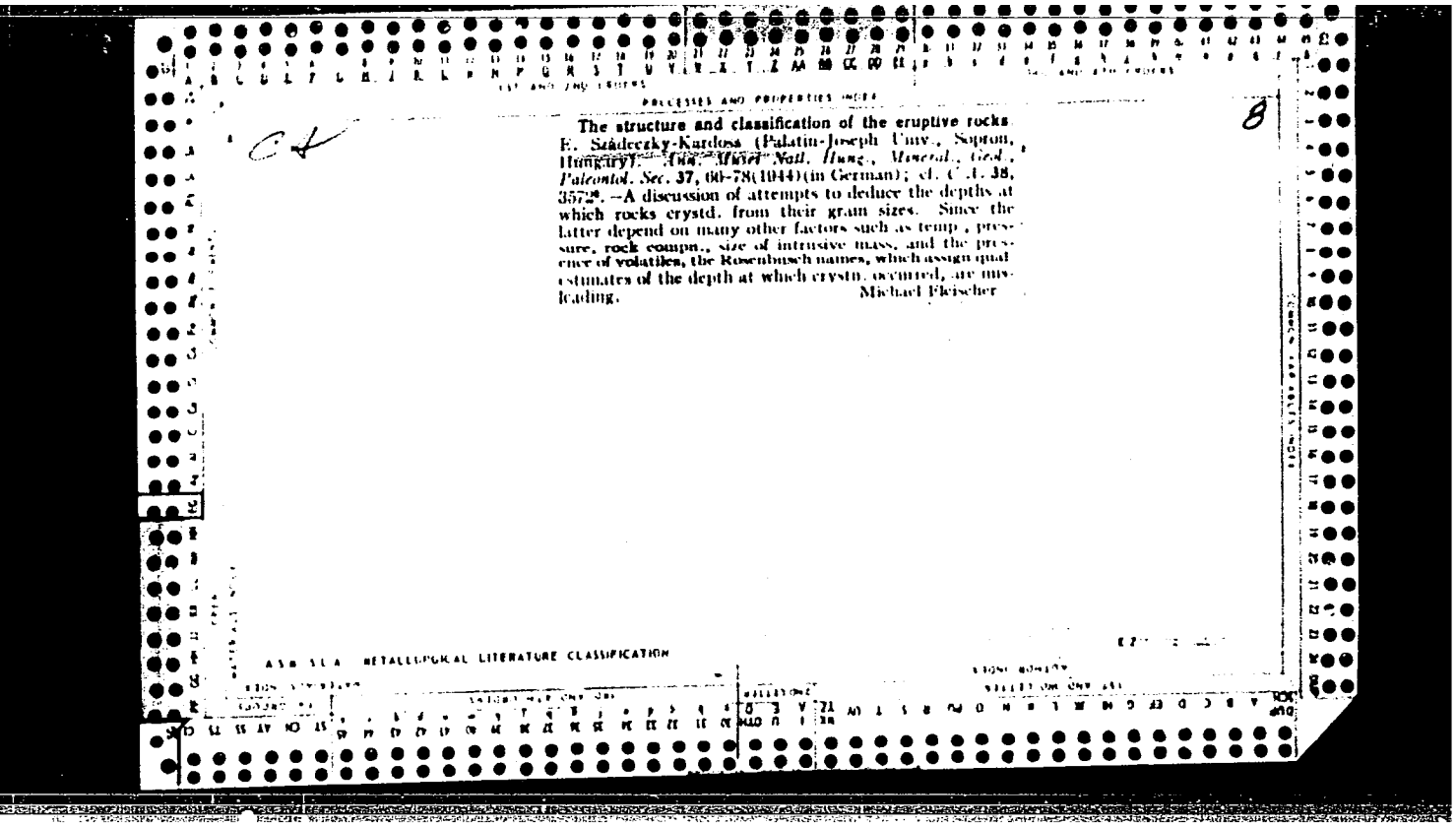
Mineral genesis studies on the ore deposits of Marmaros, N. E Hungary. E Szadeczky-Kardoss (Palatine-Joseph Univ., Hungary). *Kov. Hung. Palatine-Joseph Univ. Tech. Econ. Sci., Pubs. Dept. Mining Met.* 12, 107–40(1940)(in German); cf. *C.A.* **38**, 3221⁹.—The paragenesis of the minerals in the Máramaros Mn deposits were detd. The deposits occur in "crystalline" rocks schists, quartzitic mica schists, chlorite schists, etc. The following types are present: (1) metasomatic red iron stones; paragenetic succession: quartz + muscovite + acid plagioclase, micaceous hematite, hematite, aphrosiderite, vein quartz + braunnerite-ankerite + aphrosiderite, calcite, barite + galena. (2) Metamorphosed sedimentary iron-manganese ores: rhodochrosite + quartz + rhodonite, hausmannite, psilomelane, wad, or rhodochrosite + biotite + muscovite + rhodonite + graphite + magnetite, secondary minerals, or siderite + graphite, siderite, quartz + muscovite + chlorite + apatite + pyrite, needle iron ore, psilomelane + wad. (3) Sulfidic quartz veins: low quartz, sphalerite, marmatite, pyrite, galena, vein quartz. (4) Impregnation pyrite deposits resembling Fahlband: quartz + muscovite + chlorite, clinochlore, pyrite.

George T. Faust



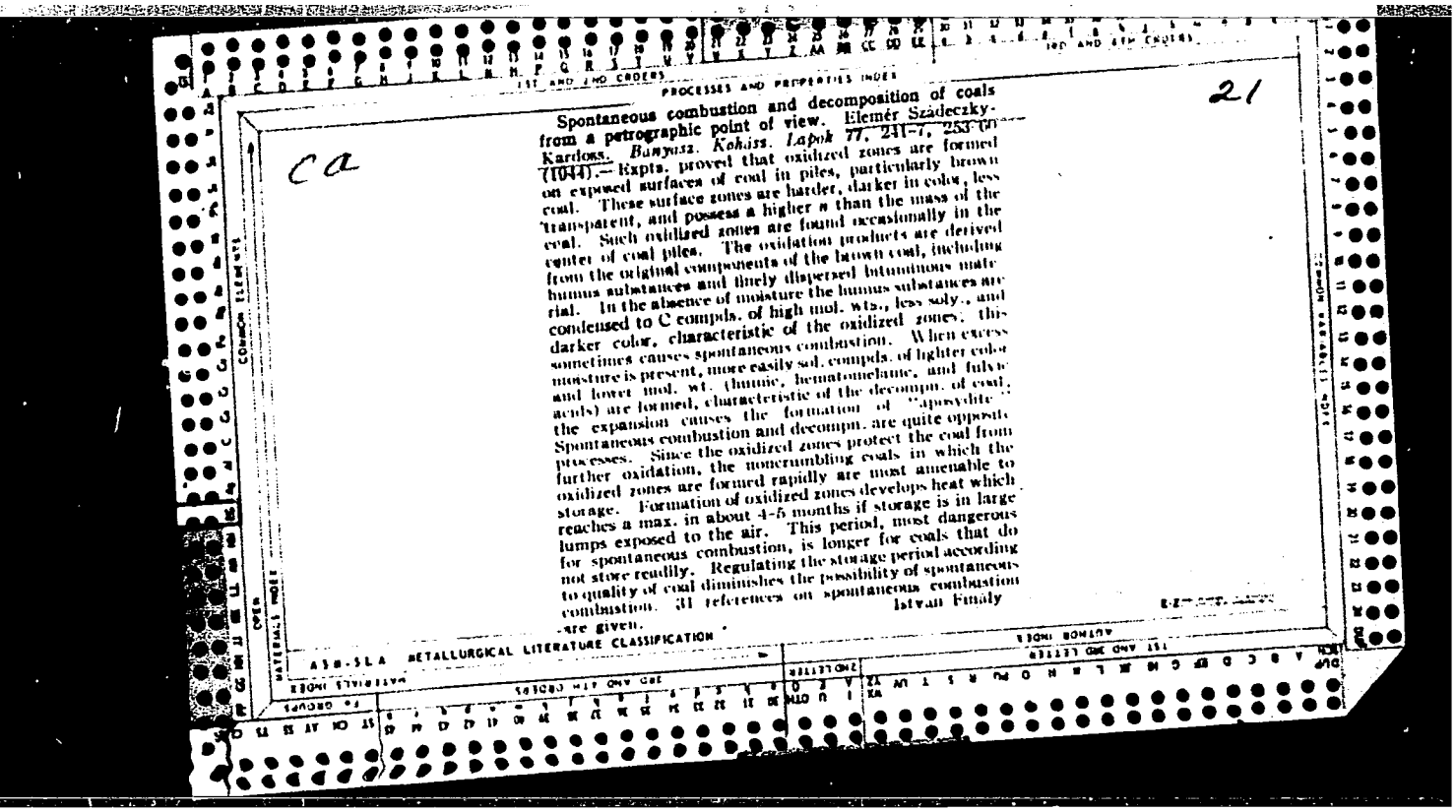


Occurrences of stubachite in the northwest Carpathians. E. Szádeczky-Kardoss. *Koy. Hung. Palatine-Joseph Univ. Tech. Econ. Sci., Pubs. Dept. Mining Met.* 14, 72-82(1942).—A sample of antigorite-serpentine rock contg. pyroxene (stubachite) from the n.w. end of the cryst. Mesozoic zone of the Comitate Märmaros was examined and found to contain picotite, olivine, bronzite, bastite, diallage, chrysotile, magnetite, and limonite. The macroscopic and microscopic structure, x-ray findings, and chem. compn. of the sample are given, as well as its genesis 21 references. H. F. Pool



The structure and classification of the eruptive rocks. E. Szádeczky-Kardoss (Palatin-Joseph Univ., Sopron, Hungary). *Ann. Mater Natl. Hung., Mineral., Geol., Paleontol. Sec.* 37, 60-78(1944)(in German); cf. *C. A.* 38, 3572⁸. —A discussion of attempts to deduce the depths at which rocks crystd. from their grain sizes. Since the latter depend on many other factors such as temp., pressure, rock compn., size of intrusive mass, and the presence of volatiles, the Rosenbusch names, which assign qual. estimates of the depth at which crystn. occurred, are misleading.

Michael Fleischer

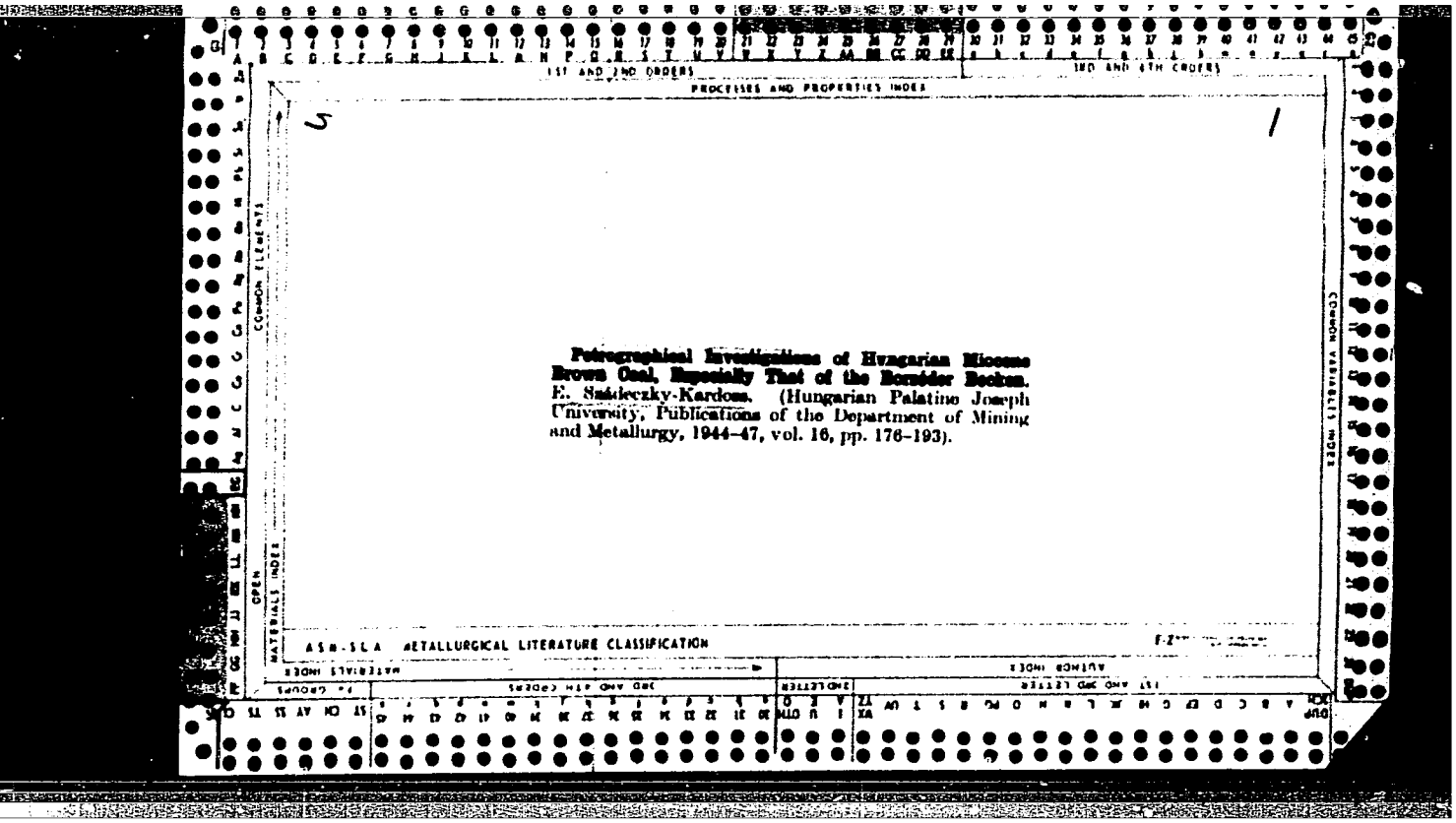


Ca

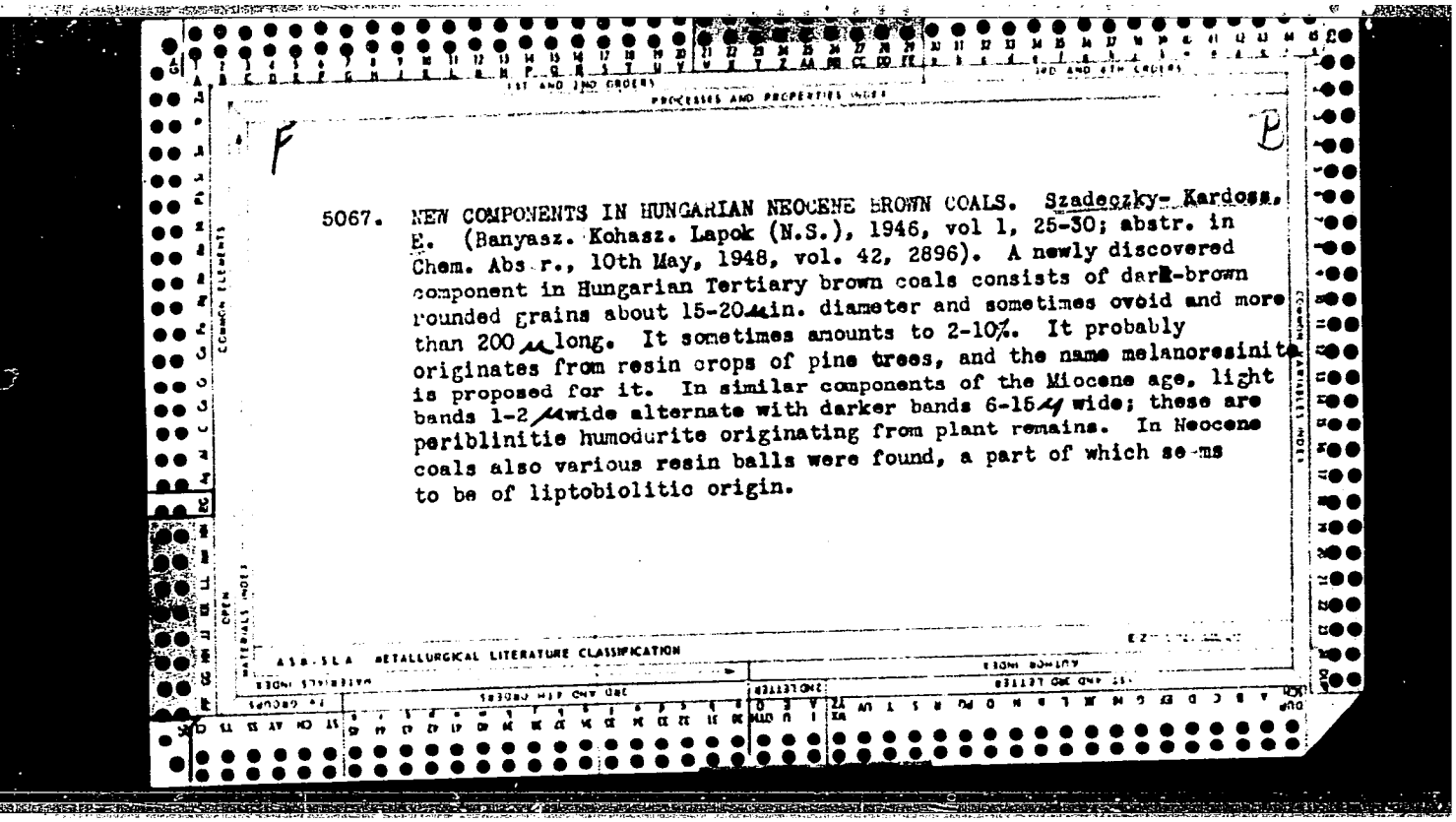
21

Spontaneous combustion and decomposition of coals from a petrographic point of view. Elemér Szádeczky-Kardoss. *Bányász. Kohász. Lapok* 77, 241–7, 253 (1944).—Expts. proved that oxidized zones are formed on exposed surfaces of coal in piles, particularly brown coal. These surface zones are harder, darker in color, less transparent, and possess a higher *n* than the mass of the coal. Such oxidized zones are found occasionally in the center of coal piles. The oxidation products are derived from the original components of the brown coal, including humus substances and finely dispersed bituminous material. In the absence of moisture the humus substances are condensed to C compds. of high mol. wts., less soly., and darker color, characteristic of the oxidized zones; this sometimes causes spontaneous combustion. When excess moisture is present, more easily sol. compds. of lighter color and lower mol. wt. (humic, hematomelanic, and fulvic acids) are formed, characteristic of the decompn. of coal; the expansion causes the formation of "capsychite." Spontaneous combustion and decompn. are quite opposite processes. Since the oxidized zones protect the coal from further oxidation, the noncrumbling coals in which the oxidized zones are formed rapidly are most amenable to storage. Formation of oxidized zones develops heat which reaches a max. in about 4–5 months if storage is in large lumps exposed to the air. This period, most dangerous for spontaneous combustion, is longer for coals that do not store readily. Regulating the storage period according to quality of coal diminishes the possibility of spontaneous combustion. 31 references on spontaneous combustion are given.

István Finály

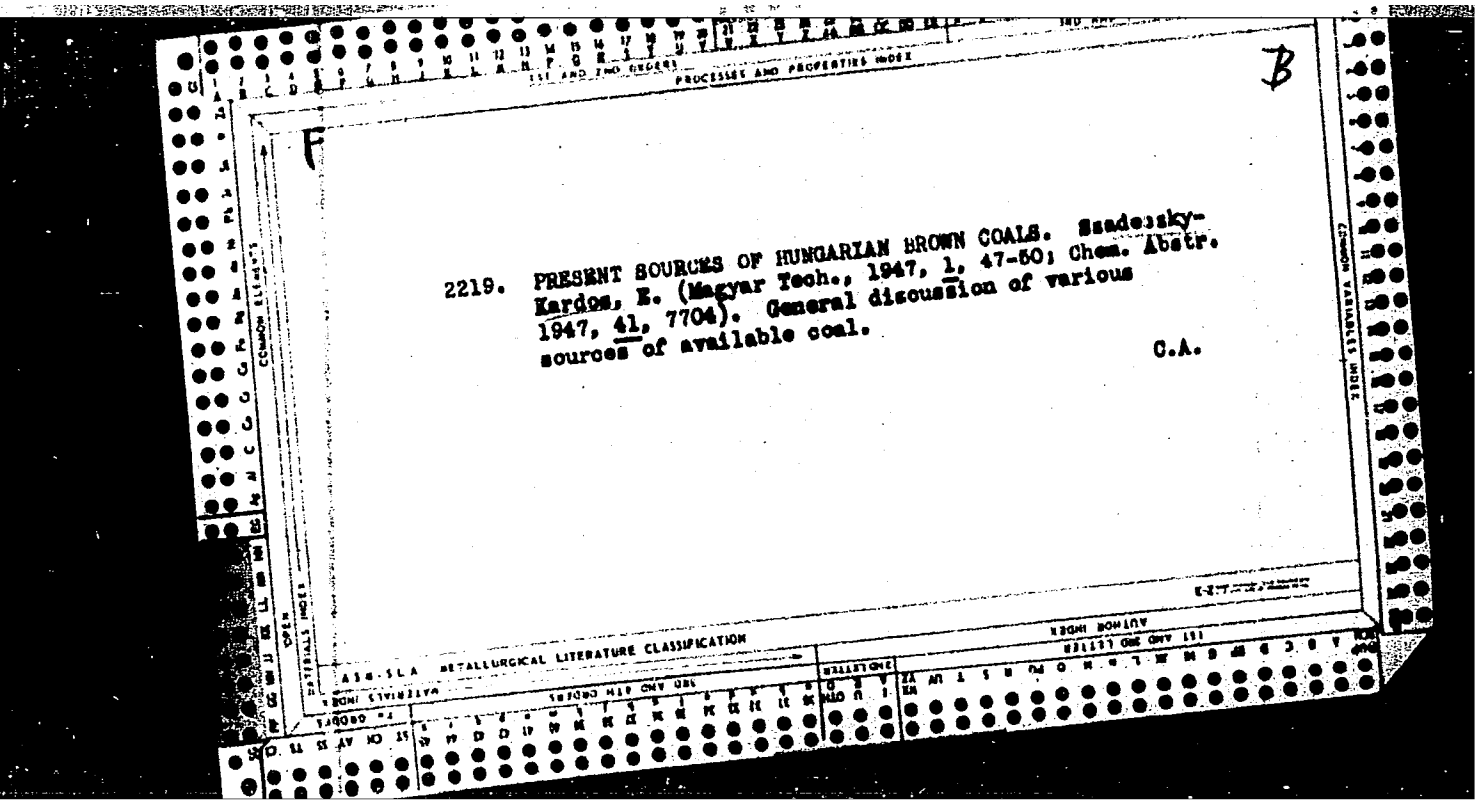


Petrographical Investigations of Hungarian Miocene Brown Coal, Especially That of the Borsóder Beckon. E. Sasdeczky-Kardoss. (Hungarian Palatine Joseph University, Publications of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, 1944–47, vol. 16, pp. 176–193).



F

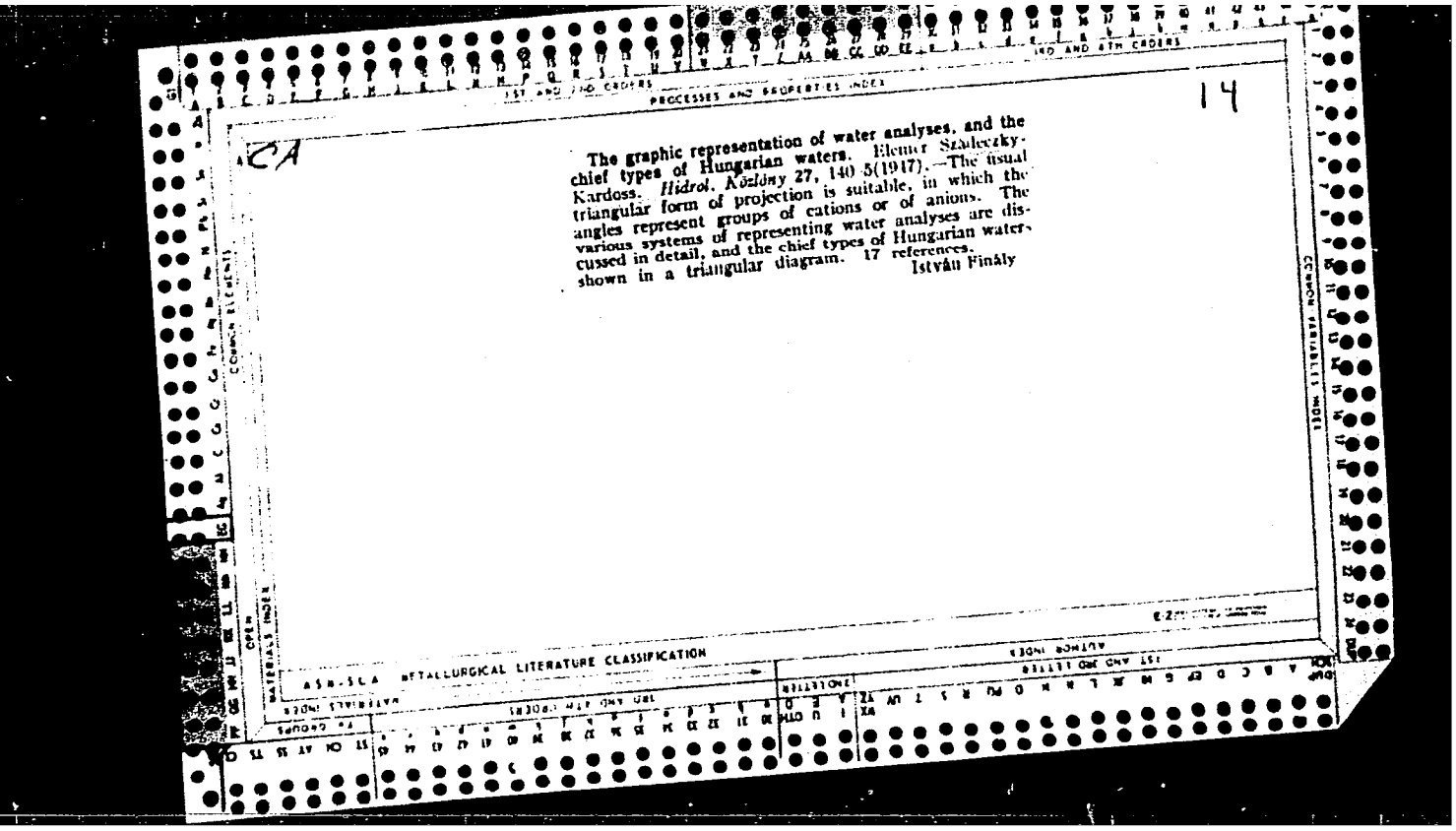
5067. NEW COMPONENTS IN HUNGARIAN NEOCENE BROWN COALS. Szadeczky- Kardoss, E. (Banyasz. Kohasz. Lapok (N.S.), 1946, vol 1, 25-30; abstr. in Chem. Abs r., 10th May, 1948, vol. 42, 2896). A newly discovered component in Hungarian Tertiary brown coals consists of dark-brown rounded grains about 15-20 μ in. diameter and sometimes ovoid and more than 200 μ long. It sometimes amounts to 2-10%. It probably originates from resin crops of pine trees, and the name melanoresinite is proposed for it. In similar components of the Miocene age, light bands 1-2 μ wide alternate with darker bands 6-15 μ wide; these are periblinitic humodurite originating from plant remains. In Neocene coals also various resin balls were found, a part of which se ms to be of liptobiolitic origin.



B

2219. PRESENT SOURCES OF HUNGARIAN BROWN COALS. Szadeczky-Kardoss, E. (Magyar Tech., 1947, 1, 47-50; Chem. Abstr. 1947, 41, 7704). General discussion of various sources of available coal.

C.A.



CA

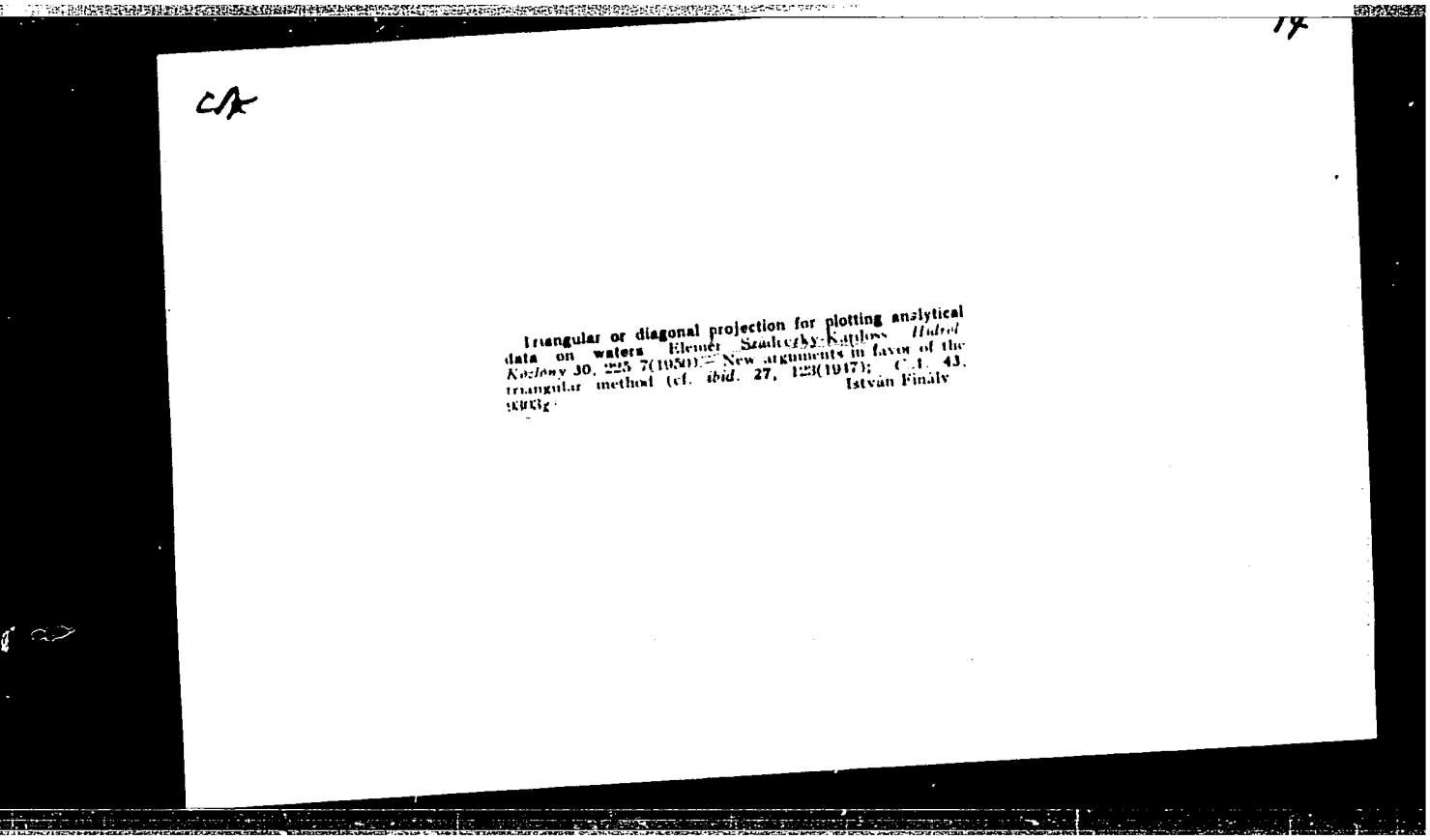
14

The graphic representation of water analyses, and the chief types of Hungarian waters. Elemer Szaleczky-Kardoss. *Hidrol. Közlöny* 27, 140-5(1947).—The usual triangular form of projection is suitable, in which the angles represent groups of cations or of anions. The various systems of representing water analyses are discussed in detail, and the chief types of Hungarian waters shown in a triangular diagram. 17 references.
István Finály

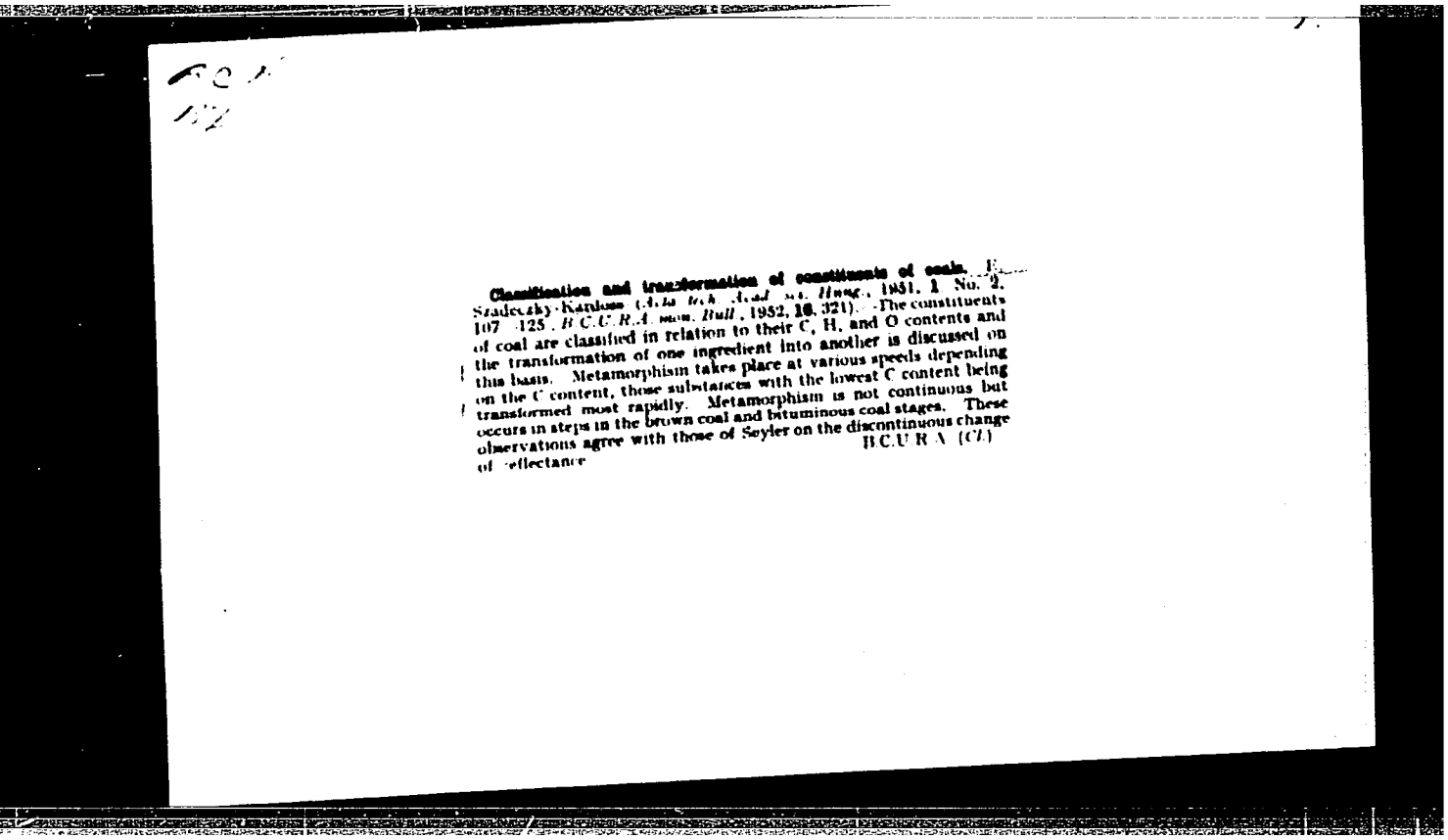
CA

The formation of coke from the viewpoint of coal petrography. Elemér Szádeczky Kardoss. *Hidrosz. Kohász. Lapok* 82, 173-8(1949).—In addn. to the gas coals and fatty black coals, the xylitous, xylovitritous, and perifibilinitous portions of brown coals are largely available for coke making, but the latter give partially non-caking coke. The excessively high ratio of bituminous ingredients seems to diminish the coking yield of such coals. The oxygenated ingredient or factor also seems to play a significant role. The advantageous effect of the existence of a connected tissue of xylite, xylovitrite, and peribilinite on coke formation is based on its ability to retain bituminous gases necessary for melting the coal mass and on the inhibiting effect of the formation of oxygenated ingredients within the center of the mass. These latter are insol. in the melted bituminous mass and thus have a disadvantageous effect. To be available for coke making a coal must meet 2 requirements: (1) presence of bitumen to serve as raw material for developing gas and adhesives and (2) existence of vitritous tissue to retain gases partially and make possible the pptn. of substances carried by these gases.

István Finály



Triangular or diagonal projection for plotting analytical data on waters. Elemér Szabóky-Kaplony. *Hidrol. Közlöny* 30, 225-7(1950).—New arguments in favor of the triangular method (cf. *ibid.* 27, 123(1947); C.A. 43, 8003g). István Finály



Classification and transformation of constituents of coals. I. Szadeczky-Kardoss (*Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung.*, 1951, **1** No. 2, 107–125. *B.C.U.R.A. Inform. Bull.*, 1952, **10**, 321).—The constituents of coal are classified in relation to their C, H, and O contents and the transformation of one ingredient into another is discussed on this basis. Metamorphism takes place at various speeds depending on the C content, those substances with the lowest C content being transformed most rapidly. Metamorphism is not continuous but occurs in steps in the brown coal and bituminous coal stages. These observations agree with those of Seyler on the discontinuous change of reflectance.

B.C.U.R.A. (C.)

E

F

NEW APPROACH TO THEORY OF FORMATION OF COKE. Szadeczky-Kardoss, E. (Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung., 1951, vol. 1, (2), 125-132; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1952, vol. 46, 238). A discussion is given of the theories independently derived by the author and by H. Berkowitz that the part played by bitumen in the coking process consists principally in swelling the coke by means of the hot gases formed from it, these hot gases being prevented from escaping by the closed construction of the coals.

C.A.

SZADECZKY-KARDOS, E.

"Studies related to the geo-chemical migration of elements. Pt. 1. Specific weight of ions and their geochemical and geological significance. Pt. 2. Separation of magma sections. 1. 135. ACTA GEOLOGICA (Magyar Tudomyos Akademia). Vol 2, no 1/2, 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, E.

"Tasks in geochemistry." P. 301 (FOLDTANI KOZLONY. BULLETIN OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Vol. 3, No. 7/9, June/Sept. 1953) Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954. Unclassified.

SZADECZKI-KARDOSS, E.

HUNGARY/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D.

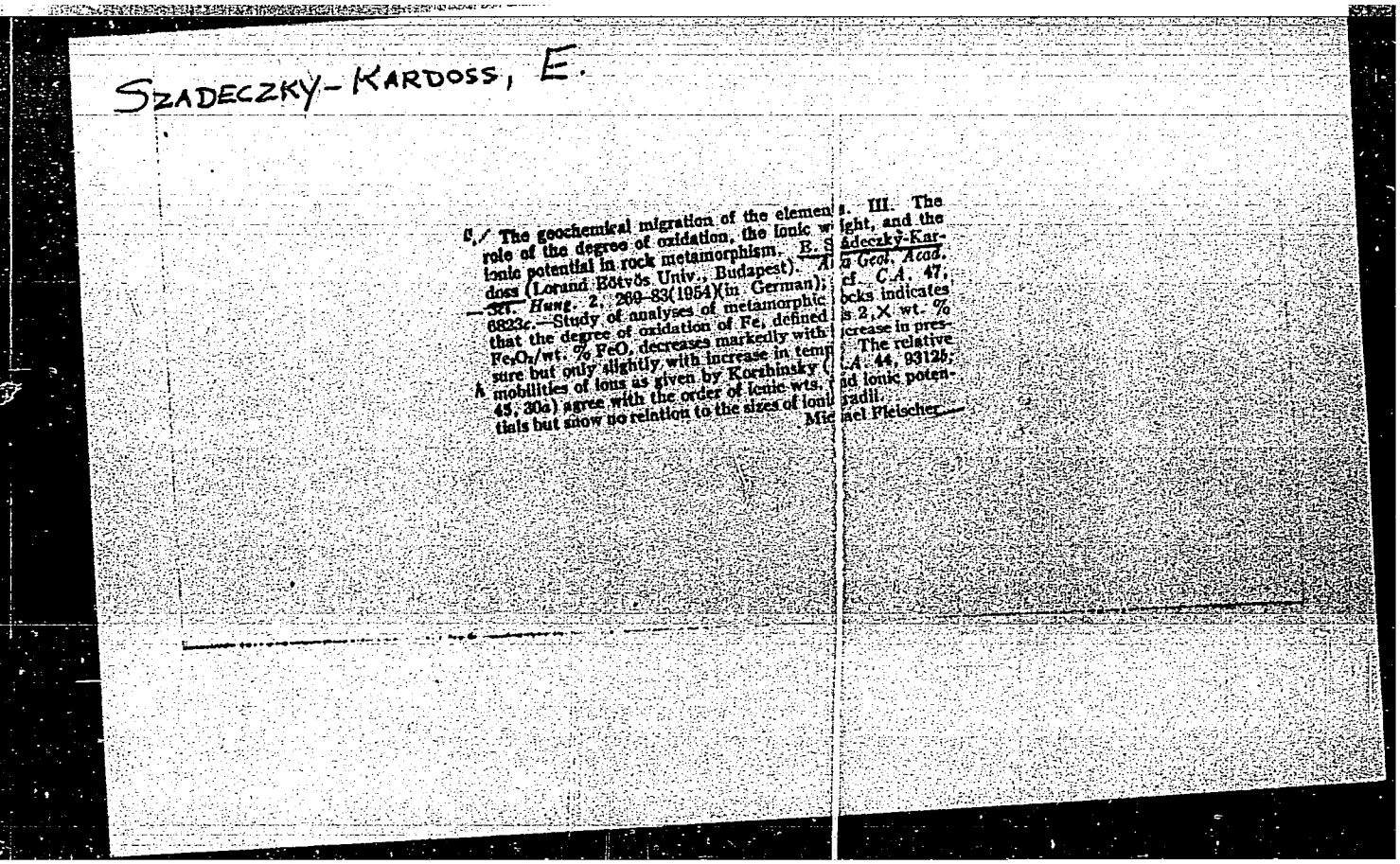
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30341

Author : Szadeczki-Kardoss Elemer
Inst :
Title : Compound Potential and Its Use in Geochemistry.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. musz. tud. oszt. kozl., 1954, No 1-3, 103-152. Hozzasz. 153-158.

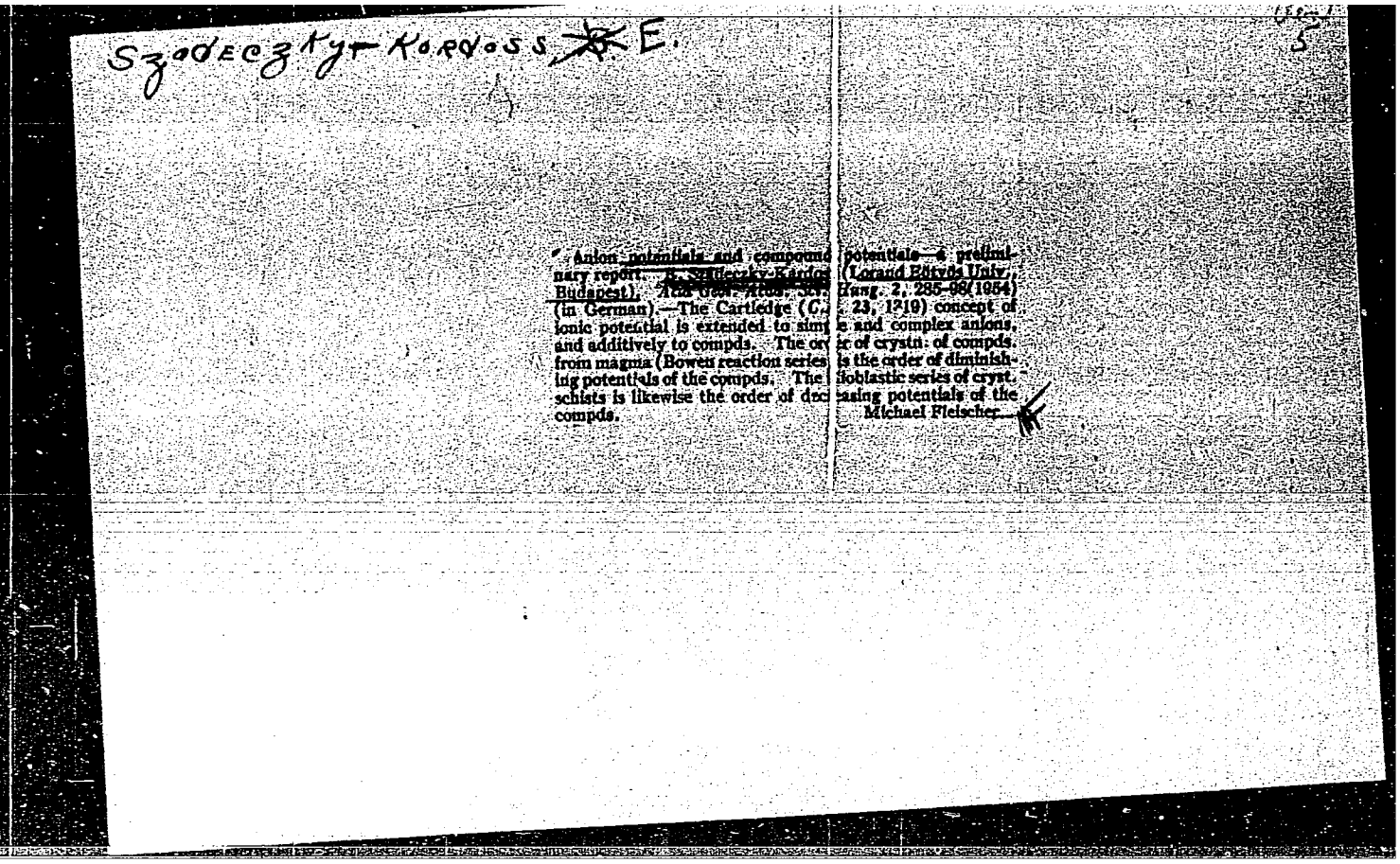
Abst : See RZhKhim, 1956, 71432.

Card 1/1



SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, E.

8./ The geochemical migration of the elemen[ts. III. The] role of the degree of oxidation, the ionic w[eight, and the] ionic potential in rock metamorphism. E. S[zádeczky-Kar-] doss (Lorand Eötvös Univ., Budapest). *A[cta Geol. Acad.]* —*Hung.* 2, 269–83(1954)(in German); *cf. C.A.* 47, 6823c.—Study of analyses of metamorphic [rocks indicates] that the degree of oxidation of Fe, defined [as 2,X wt. % Fe_2O_3/wt. % FeO, decreases markedly with] increase in pressure but only slightly with increase in temp[erature. The relative] mobilities of ions as given by Korzhinsky ([*C.A.* 44, 9312b; 45, 30a]) agree with the order of ionic wts. [and ionic potentials but show no relation to the sizes of ioni[c radii. Mic[hael Fleischer]



Szodeczky-Kardoss E.

5

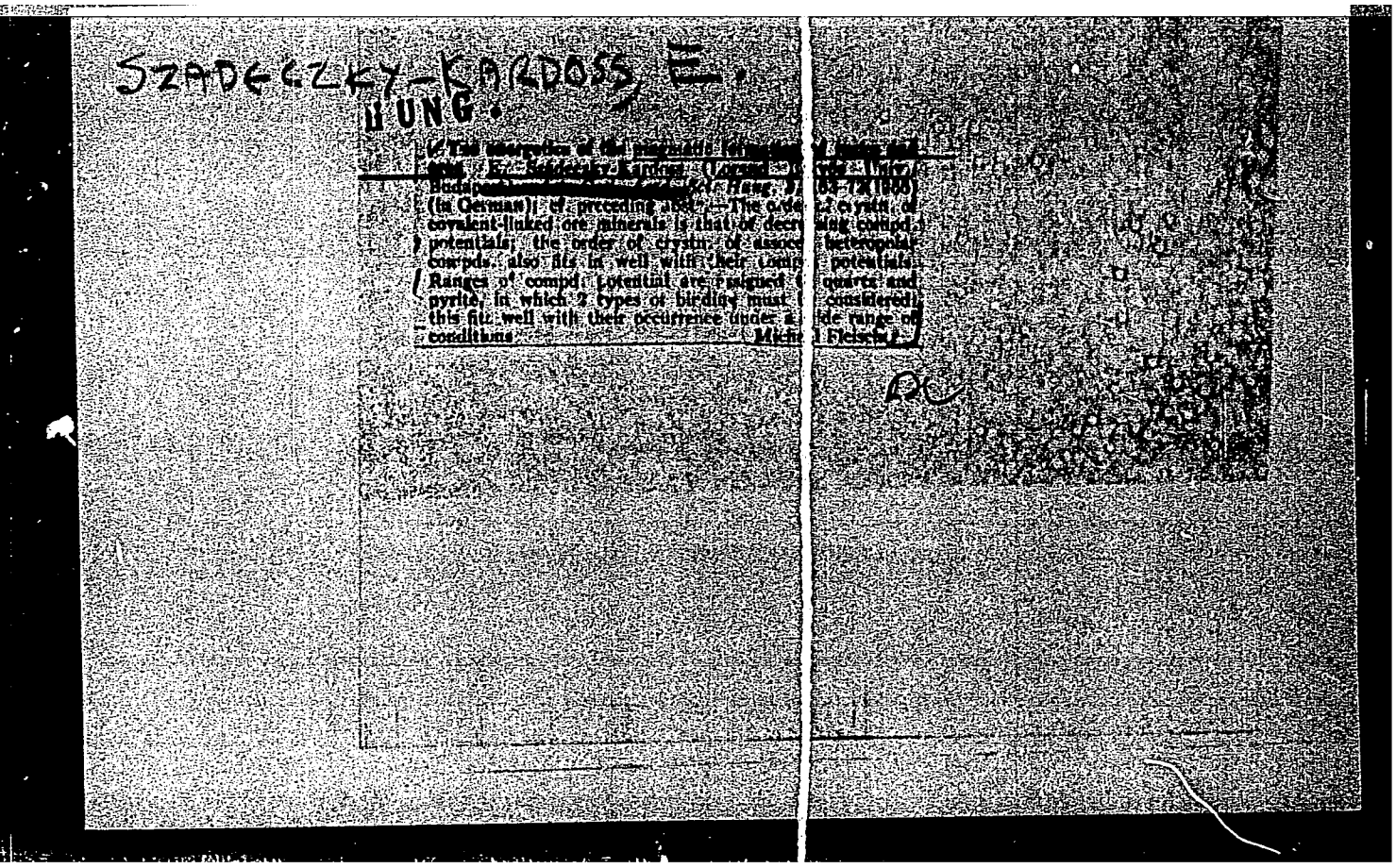
Anion potentials and compound potentials—a preliminary report. K. Szodeczky-Kardoss (Lorand Eötvös Univ., Budapest), Acta Geol. Acad. Sci. Hung. 2, 285-98(1954) (in German).—The Cartledge (C. A. 23, 1219) concept of ionic potential is extended to simple and complex anions, and additively to compds. The order of crystn. of compds. from magma (Bowen reaction series is the order of diminishing potentials of the compds. The sequence of xenoblastic series of cryst. schists is likewise the order of decreasing potentials of the compds.

Michael Fleischer

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, ELEMER

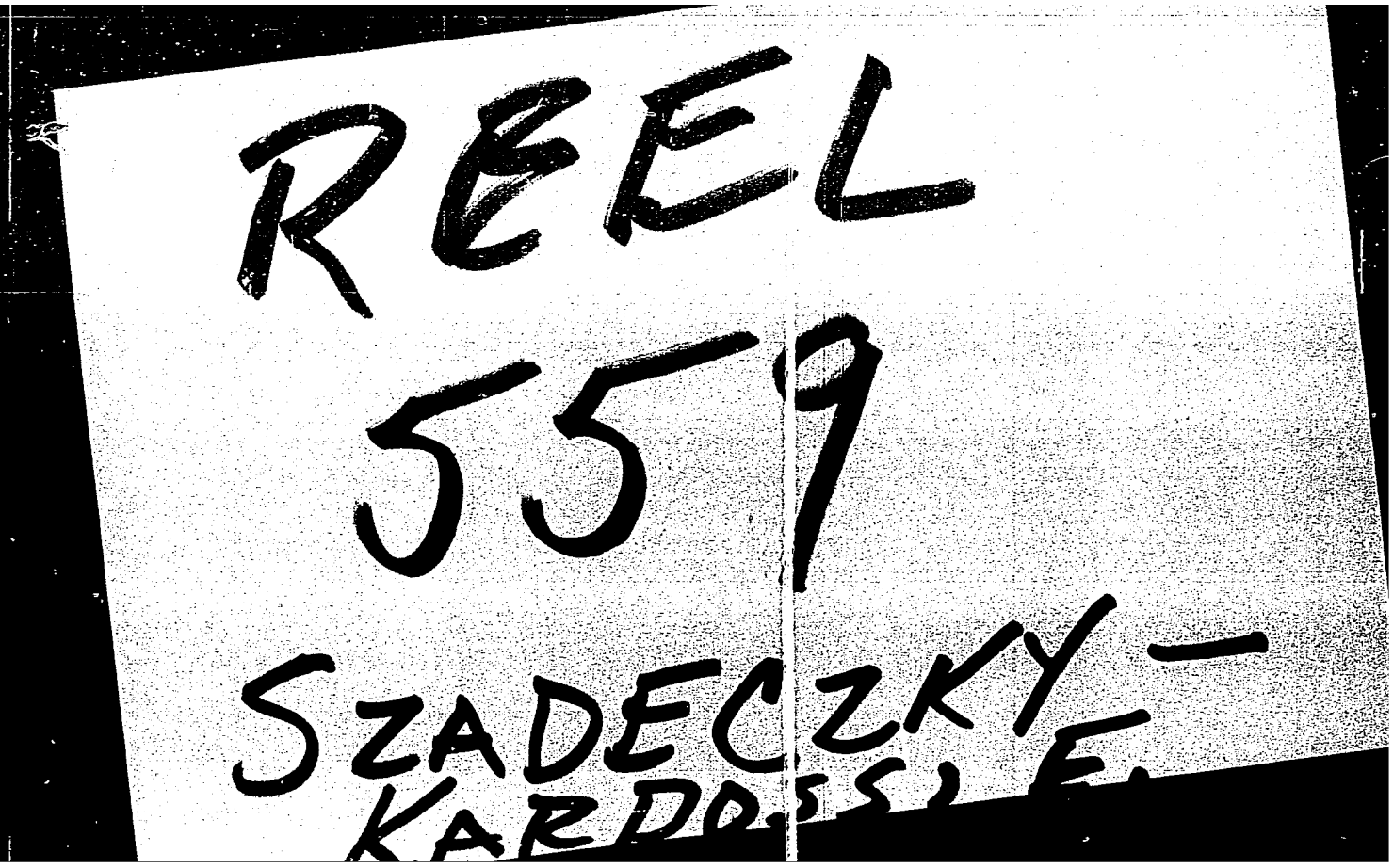
Geokemia. Budapest, Akademiai Kiado, 1955. 680 p. (Geochemistry. bibl., diagrs., graphs, indexes, tables)

so. EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 7 July 1956



SZABO EZEKIEL-RADOSS, E.
HUNG.

(In German) | cf. preceding abstr. — The c
covalent-linked ore minerals is that of decr
potentials; the order of crystn. of assoc
compds. also fits in well with their comp
Ranges of compd. potential are assigned
pyrite, in which 2 types of binding must
this fit well with their occurrence under a
conditions.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654330014-4"

[redacted], E.

70 year-old Elmer Vadasz; a profile. p. 3, (FOLDTANI KOZLONY, BULLETIN OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Budapest, Hungary,) Vol. 85, No. 1, Jan/Mar. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL) LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

E Szadeczky 77

6P

56. Geochemical investigations on the ashes of Hungarian coals — F. Szádeczky, M. Vogl. (*Földtani Közlöny* — Vol. 85, 1955, No. 1, pp. 7–43. 2 figs., 2 tabs.)

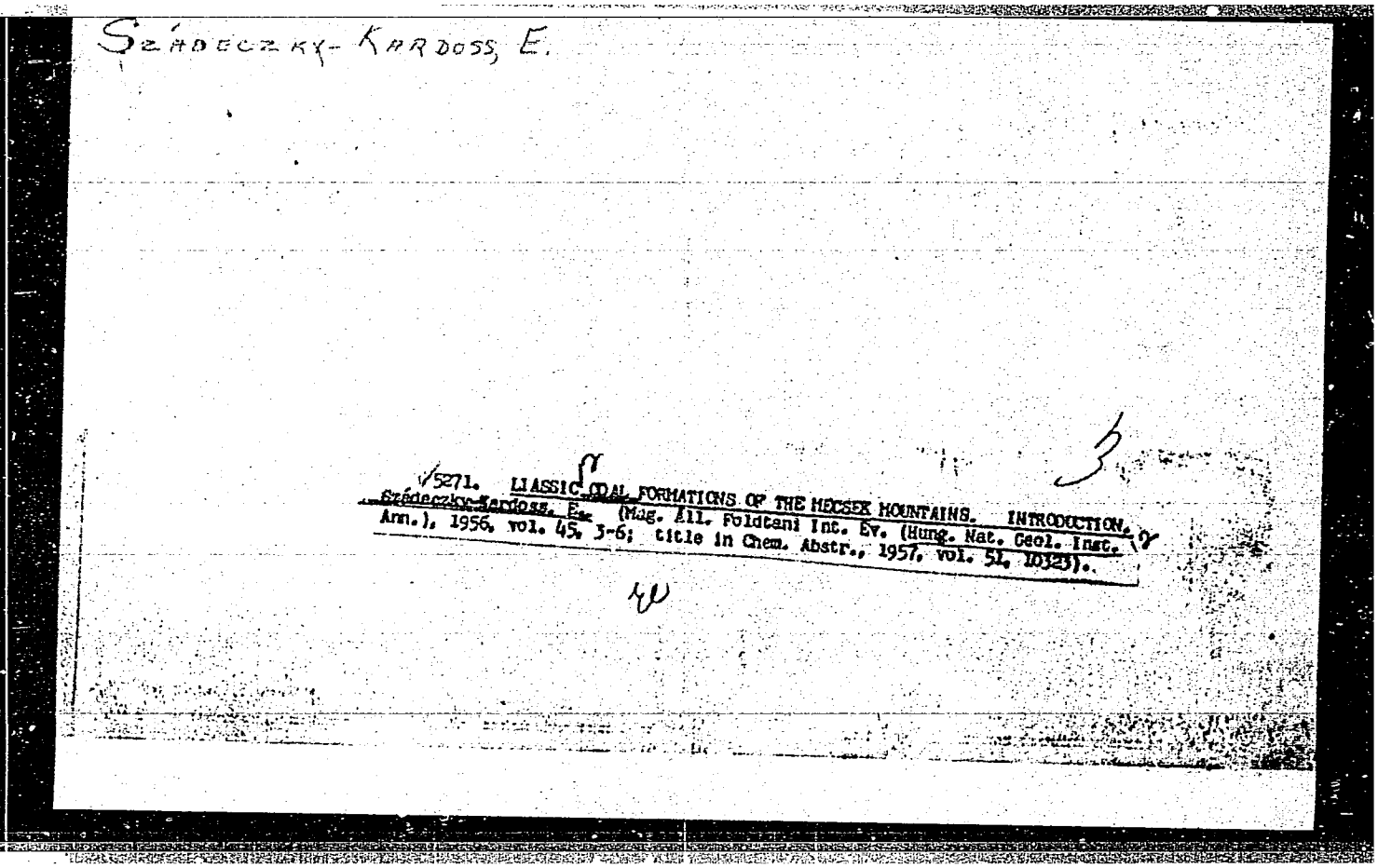
The practical and scientific importance of the trace elements found in hard and brown coals is considerable. The authors have examined the ashes of 265 Hungarian and foreign coals by the quartz-spectrographic method and established their approximate trace element contents in five groups of line intensity. By comparing coals of different ages it could be ascertained that the enrichment in trace elements takes place during the formation of peat as well as during carbonization. At a higher degree of carbonization the enrichment is insignificant in fact in anthracite the trace element content decreases. The large quantity of trace elements found in coals is a consequence of the loss of water, C, H and O. In the spatial distribution of the trace elements an important role is played by the eruptive rocks deposited in the vicinity of the occurrence. Thus for instance the granitic territory of *Pécs—Fazekasbúda—Mórágy* provides most of the Ga, Sn, Pb, Mo and Ba found in the nearby hard and brown coals. The young basalts of Hungary may influence the peaty formations. Certain trace elements found in the ashes of coals from *Nagybátony* and *Kisterenye* can be connected with the andesites of the *Mátra* mountains whereas the considerable quantity of Ni, Cr, V and Mn found in the coals of *Bánfalva* and other occurrences in the *Borsod* basin can be attributed to the substances supplied by the basic mass of the *Bükk* mountains. Karstic coals show a minimum of trace elements; this can be explained by the smaller quantities in which they are found in limestone.

(1)

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, E.

On the determination of swamp zones in coal deposits. In English. p. 157. ACTA GEOLOGICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest. Vol. 4, no. 2, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956.



Szádeczky-Kardoss, E.

5271. LIASSIC COAL FORMATIONS OF THE MECSEK MOUNTAINS. INTRODUCTION. Szádeczky-Kardoss, E. (Mag. Áll. Földtani Int. Ev. (Hung. Nat. Geol. Inst. Ann.), 1956, vol. 45, 3-6; title in Chem. Abstr., 1957, vol. 51, 10323).

SZADECZKY, KARDOSS, E.

5280. FORMATION AND PRINCIPAL PROPERTIES OF LIASSIC COALS OF SOUTHERN HALF OF MECSEK MOUNTAINS IN THE LIGHT OF NEW STUDIES. Szádeczky-Kardoss, E. (Mag. Kir. Földtani Int. Ev. [Hung. Nat. Geol. Instit. Ann.], 1956, vol. 45, 515-557; Chem. Abstr., 1957, vol. 51, 10324).

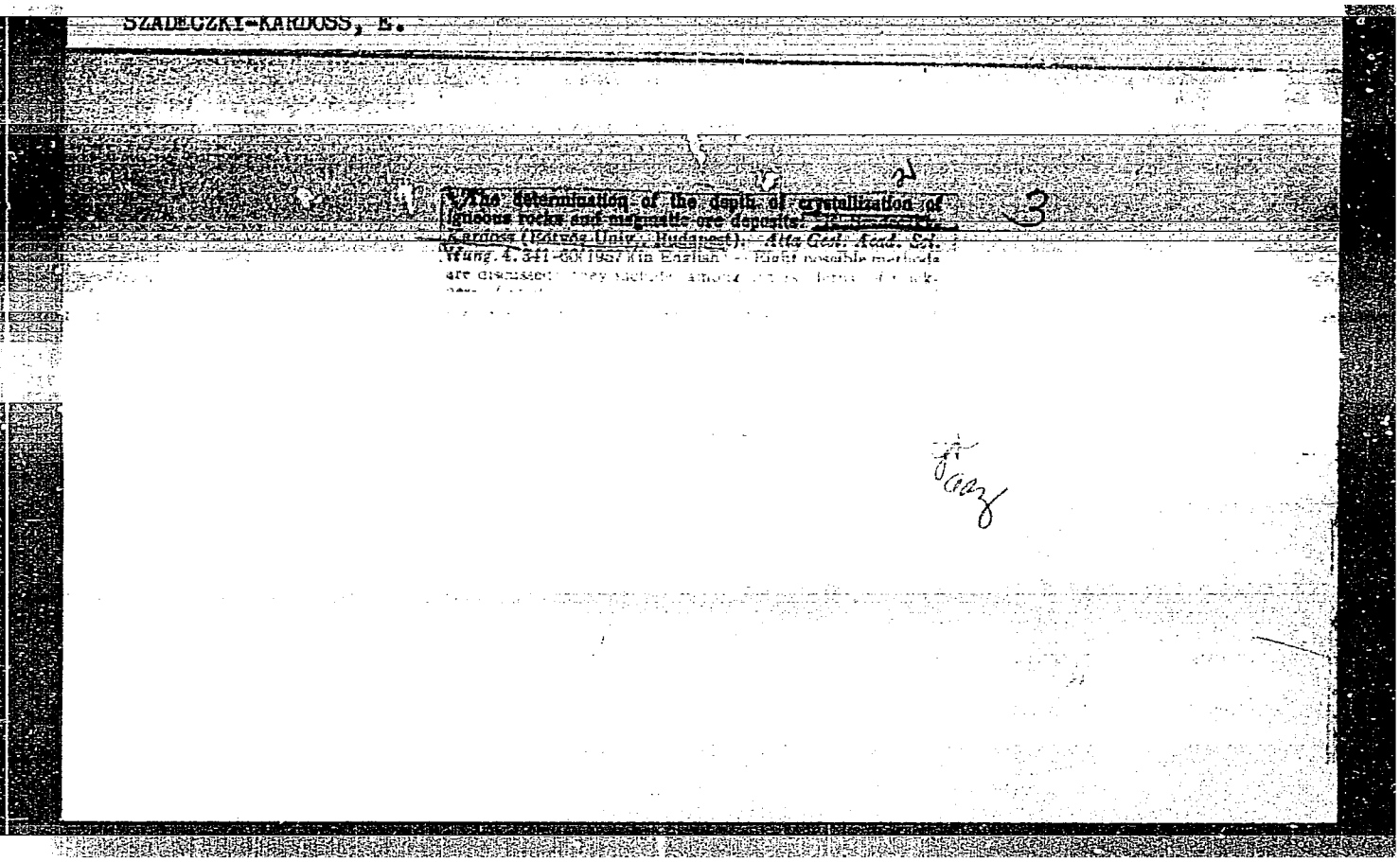
SZÁDECZKY-KARDOSS, E.

/68 New aspects of the geochemistry of Sn and Pb-Zn mineralization E. Szádeczky-Kardoss. Földtani Közlöny, Vol 80, 1950 [illegible] pp [illegible]

The different principal mineralizations of the [illegible] derive essentially from a [illegible] afterwards undergone a change, in consequence of the exceedingly quick erosion this change implied a reduction of pressure and thus the volatile components migrated [illegible] on a large scale. The Pb-Zn [illegible] is not restricted by such special circumstances therefore it is more frequent. The depth of intrusion exerts an influence on the distribution of microelements [illegible] such as chalcophile and pegmatophile elements [illegible] in case of a lesser depth of intrusion.

Consequently the decisive effect of the depth of intrusion and the depth of formation on mineralization, as demonstrated by Hungarian investigations, is corroborated in a new perspective. Recent investigations may well be reconciled with the notion that ore deposits mostly derive from ore quantities primarily present in the magma as interelements in consequence of the mobilization of the elements in a molten state.

EE



SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, E.

The determination of the depth of crystallization of igneous rocks and magmatic ore deposits.

Kardoss (Eotvos Univ., Budapest). *Acta Geol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 4:341-60 1957 (in English) -- Eight possible methods are discussed.

3

Faaz

SZÁDECZKY-KARDOSS E.

Determination of the formation depth of magmatic rocks and ores. E. Szádeczky-Kardoss. *Magyar Tudományos Akad. Müszaki Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei* 20, 235–51(1957).—Formation depth can be detd. by direct depth measurements of the decompd. layers, by the structure of the magmatic rocks (by use of Rosenbusch's "degree of crystn."), by the evaluation of the overlaying ores and rocks, by measuring the pressure and temp. sensitivity of the adjoining rocks, by the presence of specific minerals or mineral groups, by morphological observations, and by geochemical detns. Details of each method are given.

G. J. Ernyei

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, E.

Ore formation and separation depth; also, remarks by S. Koch and others.

p. 253 (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Muszaki Tudomanyok Osztalya. Kozlemenyei.. Vol. 20, no. 3/4, 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, E.

Report on some important scientific results of the 20th International Geological Congress.

P. 102, (Foldtani Kozlony) Vol. 87, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

SZABÓCZKI-KARÁCSONY, E.

Formation of zeolites of basalt in the Lake Balaton area

P. 333 (FÖLDTANI KÖZLEMÉNY, BULLETIN OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)
Vol. 87, no. 3, July/Sept. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 3
March 1958

D

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.770

AUTHOR : Szadeczky-Kardoss, E.
INST. : Hungarian AS
TITLE : Hydrated Ionic Radii and Hydrothermal Ore Genesis from the Point of View of the Geochemical Potentials
ORIG. PUB. : Acta Geol. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 5, No 3-4, 351-357
ABSTRACT : The experimental data of L. N. Ovchinnikov (RZhKhim., No 23, 1959, No 81700) characterizing the relation of ore formation to assimilation, as well as the significance of the radii of hydrated ions (R_i) for interpreting geochemical processes are discussed. R_i of the hydrated ions of 40 elements, calculated on the basis of the interrelations between R_i entering into the crystalline lattice of solids and ionic

CARD: 1/2

D-2

Remarks on a paper by F. Leutwein and K. Doerffel. E. Szadeczky-Kardoss (Eötvös Univ., Budapest). *Acta Geol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 5, 359–80(1958)(in German); cf. L. and D., *C.A.* 51, 166*c*.—L. and D. mistakenly equate the compd. potential with the lattice energy and the latter with the free energy. Michael Fleischer

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, E.

Theoretical basis of the new system of magmatic rocks; also, remarks by G. Panto and others. p.385.

Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Muszaki Tudomanyok Osztalya. KOZLEMENYEI. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 23, no. 3/4, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959 Uncl.

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, Elemer, akademikus; VADASZ, Elemer, elnok; FOLDVARINE VOGL, Maria, a fold es asvanytani tudomanyok doktora; EGYED, Laszlo, lev.tag.; MILLNER, Tivadar, lev.tag; KERTAI, Gyorgy

From merogeology to hologeology; also, remarks by E.Vadasz and others. Muszaki kozl MTA 27 no.1/2:35-68 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Muszaki Tudomanyok Osztalya (for Szadeczky-Kordoss, Vadasz, Foldvarine Vogl, Egyed, Millner)
(Geology)

EGYED, Laszlo, lev.tag.; SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, Elemer, akademikus; BARTA, Gyorgy, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora; RENNER, Janos, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora

Dynamics and development of the earth; also, remarks by E.Szadeczky-Kardoss and others. Muszaki kozl MTA 27 no.1/2:133-162 '60.
(EEAI 10:4)

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Muszaki Tudomanyok Osztalya.
(Earth)

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, Elemer, akademikus (Budapest)

Some new trends in the development of geochemical sciences. Magy tud 67 no.10:609-621 O '60. (EEAI 10:3)
(Geochemistry)

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, Elemer, akademikus (Budapest)

Planning on the basis of coal petrographic investigation. Kem tud kozl MTA 16 no.1:3-9 '61.

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KORANYI, Gyorgy, dr.; GYULAY, Zoltan, egyetemi tanar; DIOSZEGHY, Daniel, egyetemi tanar; WAHLNER, Aladar, fomernok; VAMOS, Endre, kandidatus; NYUL, Gyula, kandidatus; FREUND, Mihaly, dr., akademikus; SZADECZKY KARDOSS, Elemer, akademikus; TAKACS, Pal, dr., kandidatus; SCHLATTNER, Jeno, kandidatus; HARDY, Gyula, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa

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(To be continued)

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MAROSI, Sandor; SZEKELY, Andras, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa; PECSI, Marton, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa; LANG, Sandor, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa; SZABO, Pal Zoltan, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa; RADO, Sandor, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok doktora; SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, Elemer, dr., akademikus; KRETZOI, Miklos, dr., a fold- es asvanytani tudomanyok doktora; KADAR, Laszlo, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok doktora

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1. Geodatisches Forschungslaboratorium der Ung.Akademie der Wissenschaften, Sopron.
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S/035/62/000/011/070/079
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Szádeczy-Kardoss, J., Eilingzfeld, F.

TITLE: Extension of the Hazay method applicability region of Gauss-Krüger coordinate recalculation from a zone to another

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 11, 1962, 27, abstract 11G191 ("Bányamérn. és földmérőmérn. karok közl.Nehézipari műsz. egyet. Sopron", 1959, v. 20, 175 - 202, German; English and Russian summaries)

TEXT: The authors propose a recalculation method which combines the advantages of Hazay's method (published in 1950 - 1952 in Hungarian and German) and power series with constant (in wide limits) coefficients for Gauss-Krüger coordinates, derived by W. K. Hristow (see RZhAstr, 1957, no. 1, 817 K, pp. 230 - 235). Corresponding tables have been compiled which make it possible to recalculate coordinates with an accuracy of 0.2 mm. There are 7 references.

N. B.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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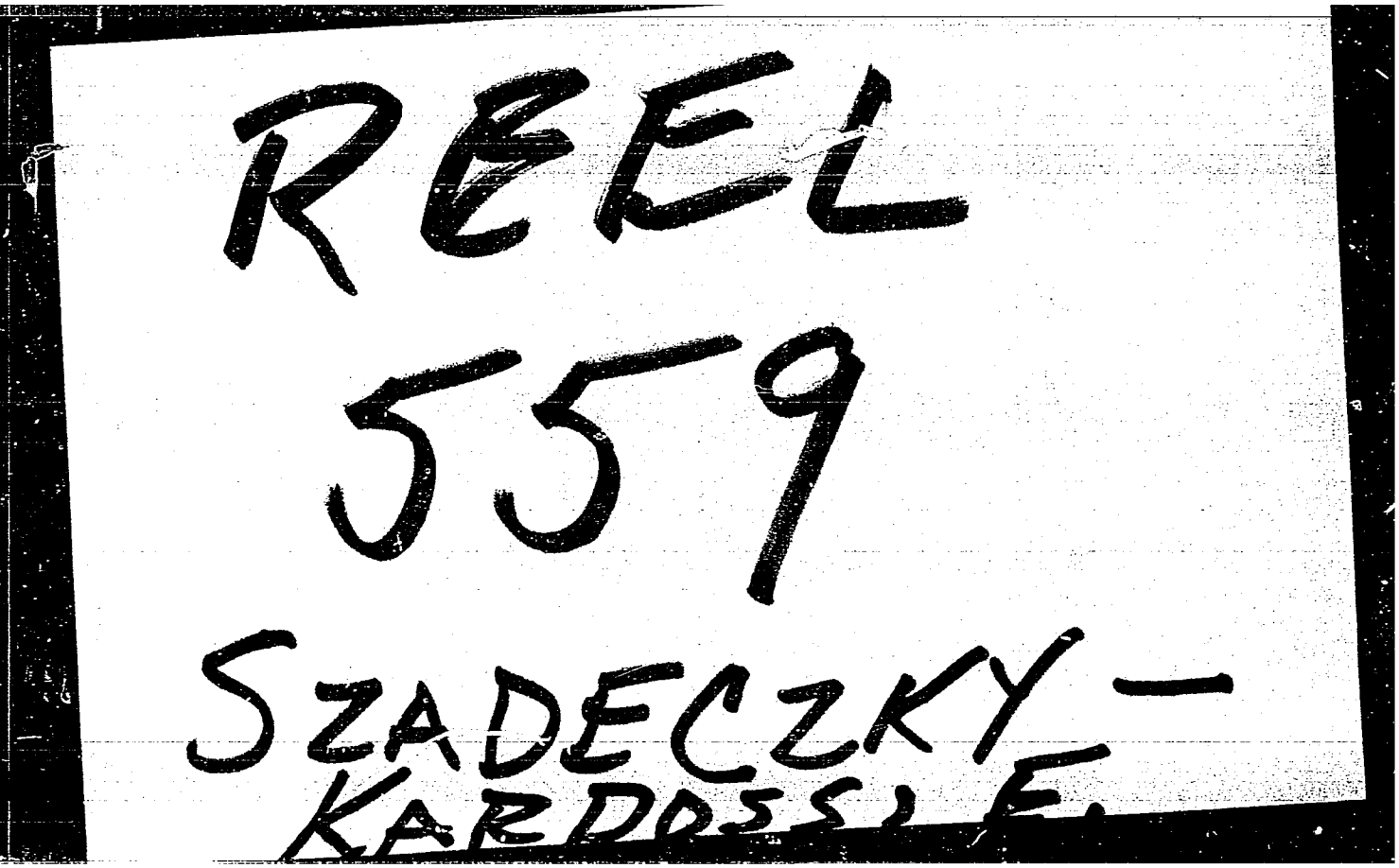

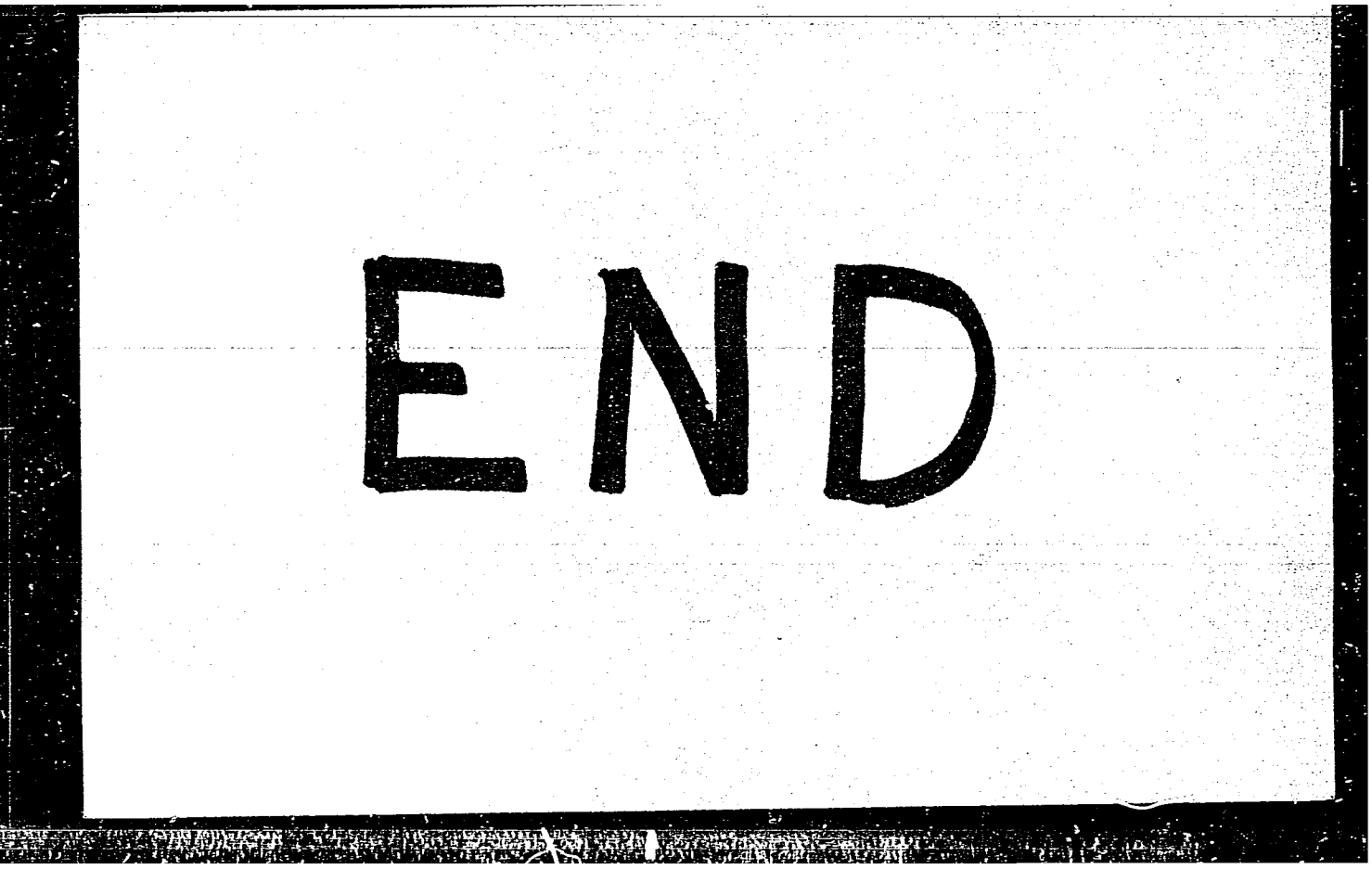

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